

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8578

號八十月五年三統宣

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14 1911.

三拜禮

號四十月六英港香

\$50 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

HOME CRICKET.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.
North Hants beat Sussex. Hants beat Gloucester.

HOME RACING.

ASCOT STAKES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.
The result of the Ascot Stakes, the course of which is two miles, is as follows:—

Willow	1
King Midas	2
Victory	3

GOLD VASE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.
The result of the Gold Vase race is:—

Martingale	1
Royal Tender	2
Elunilla	3

PRINCE OF WALES STAKES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.
The result of the Prince of Wales Stakes is:—

Stadfast	1
All Gold	2
Holico	3

COVENTRY STAKES.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 13, 7.30 p.m.
The result of the Coventry Stakes is:—

Lady Americus	1
Kompton	2
Tony Pandey	3

MR. R. R. HYND.

Departs To-day for Australia.

Mr. R. R. Hynd, acting sub-manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, left this afternoon by the s.s. Tai-yuan for Australia on leave. He was given a hearty send-off by the Bank staff and his going was attended by voluminous crackering in true Chinese fashion.

It will be remembered that it was Mr. Hynd who represented the Bank in their Canton enterprise, and it is suggested that his present visit to Australia may not be unconnected with branches down there—one of the few countries in which the famous corporation is unrepresented.

There were many friends present to wish Mr. Hynd bon voyage and a pleasant holiday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH FINANCES.

DEFICIT OF £2,160,000.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 13, 2.45 p.m.
A Paris message says the Senate discussed the Budget. M. Caillaux, Finance Minister, estimated the deficit at £2,160,000 though the revenue would be increased by £7,200,000.

SHIPPING STRIKE.

"MERE FLASH IN THE PAN."

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 13, 2.45 p.m.
Shipowners are undisturbed by the reports of an international strike and declare it to be a mere flash in the pan.

It will possibly mean temporary inconveniences for poorer tramps, but will not affect the big lines.

London, June 14, 7.10 a.m.
From Southampton it has been announced that the international shipping strike will be commenced to-day.

PELAGIC SEALING.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 14, 7.10 a.m.
From Washington it is reported that Secretary Nagel has stated that the International Fur Sealing Conference have been unable to agree as to the amount of compensation which shall be paid to Japan for abandoning the Pelagic Sealing.

It is stated reliably that the British and American representatives are inclined to yield to the demands of Japan but that Russia steadfastly refuses.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO BE IMPROVED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, June 14, 7.10 a.m.
At a meeting of the shareholders in the Suez Canal in Paris, a resolution was passed authorising the borrowing of a sum of four million pounds sterling for the improvement of the canal.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

TROOPS FOR THE EAST.

[“SHAT PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, June 12.

The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has telegraphed to Peking reporting that the Russian Government is secretly sending troops to the East. The Minister asked the Peking Government to prepare for emergencies.

\$10,000,000 IN NEW COINS.

TO BE MINTED.

[“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, June 13.

The Board of Finance has instructed the various mints to turn out \$10,000,000 in coins, \$4,000,000 being for Nanking, \$2,000,000 each for Kwangtung and Fengtien, \$1,000,000 each for Szechuan and Hupoh.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

HALF PAYMENT IN BONDS.

[“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, June 13.

The President of the Board of Communications proposes to repay the capital to the shareholders half in money and half in Government bonds as soon as the Government have taken over the control of the railways.

LOAN TO BE RAISED.

FOR TRAINING OF TROOPS.

[“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, June 13.

Viceroy Li of Yunnan has telegraphed to Peking asking for a loan for the purpose of training the troops in Yunnan. A Cabinet meeting was held to consider the subject. A reply has now been sent to the Viceroy instructing him to raise the loan required from his province and with regard to the training of the troops the Viceroy must train them for the protection of the place and not to train them for foreign invasion.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHANGE OF GOVERNORS.

[“SHAT PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, June 13.

The Governor of Kirin will shortly be transferred. H.E. Na-tung strongly recommended Shi Shao Ki to take his post while Prince Tao is in favour of Ng Lak-ching.

CHINESE MINISTER'S SUITE DISCARD QUEUES.

MOVEMENT SPREADS TO TOKYO.

[“SHAT PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, June 13.

The Chinese Minister in Tokyo has telegraphed to Peking that all the members of his suite have discarded their queues and adopted foreign garb.

NEW CHINO-AMERICAN BANK.

AUTHORITIES IN FAVOUR.

[“SHAT PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, June 13.

Mr. Chang Hui proposed to form a Chino-American Bank for the purpose of developing and promoting shipping interests in China.

The Boards of Finance and Commerce are strongly in favour of the scheme.

CHINESE CORONATION REPRESENTATIVE.

ARRIVAL AT BERLIN.

[“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Peking, June 13.

Prince Chun, the Special Commissioner to represent China at the Coronation of King George, has reached Berlin.

DISTURBANCE AT HENG-CHOW.

CITY ON STRIKE.

[“SHUNG PO” SERVICE.]

Shanghai, June 13.

Yesterday several hundreds of soldiers created a disturbance with the shop people at Heng-chow. The police interfered and some of them were wounded. As a consequence the whole city has struck work.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

Football in Hungary.

London, June 7.

At Budapest the Blackburn Rovers football team defeated a Hungarian team by 4 goals to 1. Afterwards there was a hostile demonstration, and stones were thrown at the Rovers' carriages, and several of the team were struck.

A Possible Complication.

June 7, 5 p.m.

A telegram from Berlin says that the German Legation at Tangier has been instructed to investigate the circumstances of the expulsion of an expedition representing the Stannemann mining interests from Dobdu by the French.

Riazan Saved.

June 7th, 7 p.m.

A Lloyd's message from Nagsaki is that the Riazan has been refloated and has arrived safely at the port.

Turkish Heir Apparent.

Berlin, June 6.

The heir to the Turkish throne goes to Paris, and then to London to be present at the Coronation of King George.

King Edward Memorial.

Singapore, 3rd June.

The subscriptions to the King Edward Memorial Fund now amount to \$93,724.

Disastrous Fire.

Berlin, May 10.

Eight lives are reported lost in a disastrous fire at Desin, near Kobryn, on the Russian frontier. Over two hundred houses have been burned to the ground, and about three hundred families are now homeless.

A Jarring Note.

Berlin, May 10.

The Berlin Post says the glacial tone of the English press will cool the ardour of those who seek an Anglo-German rapprochement, and adds that the present attitude of the English press is a just reward of Germany's friendly treatment some time ago of a party of 50 English officers in permitting them to be present at a very important night manoeuvre in a region where they will return one day as enemies—that is to say at Metz—Danzig.

A Russo-Japanese Entente.

St. Petersburg, May 13.

Great importance is attached here to the forthcoming meeting in the Far East between the Russian War Minister and the Japanese War Minister, when it is understood several questions of international importance will be discussed in detail. The main points for settlement are in connection with the respective spheres of influence in Manchuria; but it is officially declared that there is no intention of advocating joint Russo-Japanese action against China.

The sole intention of the Ministers is to remove the points of friction between Russia and Japan on the one side and China on the other, and to arrive at an "entente" such as will effectually settle outstanding difficulties without danger of serious complications.

The Papal Secretary of State.

Rome, May 13.

Some comment has been aroused by the recent transference to the Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs of what are usually regarded as the duties of the Papal Secretary of State.

The position now seems to be that the Congregation is acting as a political body, under the Secretaryship of Cardinal Merry del Val; and consequently it is to this Congregation that the task of directing the foreign policy as regards Spain and Portugal now falls.

I am, however, informed on the best authority that the Congregation, which is composed almost exclusively of Cardinals who have served in diplomatic appointments under the nominal and to a large extent, practical Presidency of the Pope, has already declared itself unanimously in favour of a conciliatory policy in the relations of the Vatican with the Madrid and Lisbon Governments.

THE CORONATION.

Hon. Mr. Warren Barnes, Colonial Secretary, writes to us as follows:—

13th June, 1911.

The enclosed despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies is forwarded for your information.

Downing Street, 19th May, 1911.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that the following clubs—the Army and Navy, the Naval and Military, the United Service, the Junior Army and Navy, the Junior Naval and Military, the Junior United Service, the Cavalry, The Royal Automobile, Ranelagh, Hurlingham, and Richmond, at the instance of the Army Council, have generously agreed to accord to the Officers of the various military contingents attending the celebrations connected with the Coronation of their Majesties the privilege of temporary and honorary membership during their stay in London. The Union Jack Club have made a similar offer in the case of the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the overseas detachments.

(Sd.) L. Harcourt.

Governor, Sir F. D. Jaggard.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

Often have we made reference to the bad condition of Des Vœux Road, and once again we feel we must call attention to its condition. It is bad. Recently the road, on the foundation of the tramway lines, has been under repair. Why not have extended operations and remedy the dangerous holes which abound in the road. Near the new Post Office the road has been attended to, but surely the portion as it is, ought to attract the attention of the authorities.

OPIUM MONOPOLY.

In Canton.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, June 13.

As already reported in your columns, the Canton Opium Monopoly was abolished as soon as the Anglo-Chinese Opium treaty had been signed. It is now reported that H.E. the Viceroy intends to establish a prepared opium monopoly in Canton with the object of taxing prepared opium.

His Excellency has instructed the Anti-Opium Bureau to consider the best methods of running the farm, and has also instructed the Taotai of the Promotion of Industries to find out if there are any merchants well versed in the running of the opium farm in order to get their opinion and advice in this matter.

It is reported that the proposed form will be run on the same system as the one existing in Hongkong.

THEFT OF ONE HUNDRED PESOS.

A Japanese gentleman named Daihei Nakagawa has reported to the police the theft of one hundred pesos. He states he was visiting friends in Sampan-st., and afterwards went to bathe, leaving his clothes in the room. On his return he missed the money.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, June 13.

Recently the native press have been publishing telegrams and letters received from Chinese residents abroad denouncing the action of the Government in nationalizing the railways out of the commercial funds. They also devoted columns in commenting on this railway question.

The Taotai of the Constabulary considers that this practice will cause a breach of the public peace and has accordingly instructed the native press to refrain from publishing telegrams of inflammatory nature and from commenting on same.

NEW VERSION OF LATE TARTAR-GENERAL'S DEATH.

Home papers frequently betray an enormous passion for discovering startling events that are supposed to occur in China. The following is the latest specimen which appears in a recent issue of "Lloyd's Weekly News," before which the opium taradiddles that often appear in the columns of the Home Press pale into insignificance:—

Airman's Varied Risks.

While M. Van den Born, a Dutch airman, was giving an exhibition of flying at Canton, China, a Tartar chief among the spectators suddenly died. The crowd, believing the airman had bewitched him, smashed the aeroplane to pieces.

That clearly proves that the "Weekly News" has for once stolen a march on the local Press and must be unusually well posted on such matters. Perhaps the disastrous fate which we are told befell the aeroplane accounts in some measure for the airman's inability to give a return exhibition in the Colony.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Li Yau and Lo Pan were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court yesterday with armed robbery on Stanley Road near the reservoir on the 18th May. Fan Man said that when walking along the road on the night in question Li Yau produced a dagger which he pointed at him. The second defendant was in company of the first defendant, who seized witness by the hand.

The second defendant, Lo Pan, produced a long knife and pointed it at his (witness's) companion, obtaining 75 cents from witness, whilst his friend, gave Lo Pan over eight dollars. Both defendants then ran away.

Li Yau denied robbery saying they were sent on the road and added they were chased by other Chinamen.

The Weather Forecast.



June 13th at

Barometer	29.83	29.77
Temperature	87	86
Humidity	67	67
Rainfall	—	—

On the 14th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately in N.E. Japan the depression lying off Hokkaido yesterday, having moved away over the Pacific.

Pressure has given way quickly on the E. coast of China, a depression, formed over the continent to the South of the Yangtze valley, having advanced towards N.E. and reached the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines. It is highest over the Pacific to the Eastward of the Bonins.

Moderate S. monsoon may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.13 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, S. winds, moderate; showery.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, S. and S.W. winds, fresh.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Liancho, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000.
Reserve Fund.....\$15,000,000.
REVENUE LIABILITY OF YEO.....\$15,000,000.
FIDELITY.....\$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kewick—Chairman
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
P. H. Armstrong, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. B. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3½ per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2½ per cent.
W. DICKSON, Manager.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP...Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...16,850,000

Head Offices—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHUWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 ".....3-1/2 " " "
" 3 ".....2-1/2 " " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3½ " " "
For 3 " 3 " " "

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th Feb. 1911. [19]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000.
I HAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Han O' Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.
DIREKTION DER DISCOUNT GESellschaft.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th Mar., 1911. [2]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.
Insurance in Force.....\$3,855,885.00
Assets.....8,415,250.00
Income for Year.....3,566,559.00
Insurance Fund.....8,216,818.00

LEFFERTS KNOX, Esq., District Manager.
B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

G. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.
Sir Paul Chater, Kt., O.M.G.
T. F. Hough, Esq.
C. J. Lafrantz, Esq.
Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1911. [310]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ON and after 15th instant, the following additional Cars will be run:

WEEKS DAYS.

7.15 a.m. 10.30 p.m.
8.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m.
10.00 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

9.15 a.m. 10.30 p.m.
8.10 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
10.00 p.m. 11.30 p.m.

The service between 7.30 a.m. and 8 a.m. on week days will be every quarter of an hour instead of every ten minutes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [1170]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 699.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [7]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE PALACE HALL OF THE COLONY.

THE EMINENT SOUBRETTES.

THE TWO COLLIERIES.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [1105]

Intimations.



35 years of experience

in the construction of writing machines which are

behind the Remington Typewriter mean, every-

thing to the purchaser.

He knows that he is

getting a reliable ma-

chine when he buys a

REMINGTON.

SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON,

General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

[1080]

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS

CONFECTIONERS

CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [497]

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

YOUR GLASSES

should give rest and comfort to your eyes. If they do and if the mountings are properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE. There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or repairs, come and see us at our new location in York Buildings, between Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.



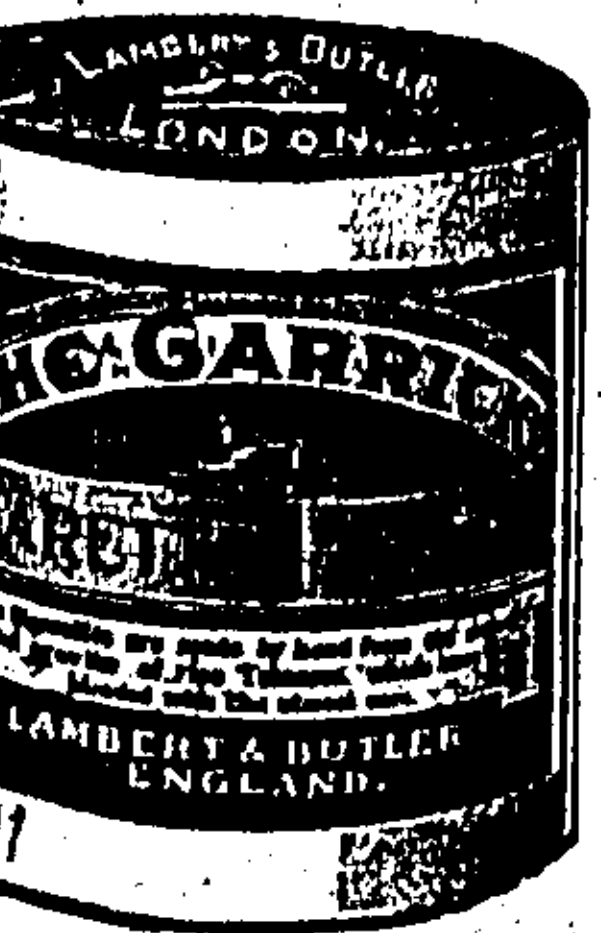
THE "GARRICK" CIGARETTES

(handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest Grades of Bright Virginia Tobacco and packed in Air tight tins of 50.

Sold Everywhere.

LAMBERT & BUTLER, ENGLAND.



THE BERNSE ALPS MILK CO. STALDEN EMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

No. 10 SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO., HONGKONG & CHINA.

Intimations.



THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE POMMERY AND GRENO

IN

MAGNUMS, QUARTS and PINTS.

Sole Agent,

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

DON'T FORGET THURSDAY, 22ND JUNE

AT THE

STADIUM

THE TWO GLADIATORS MEET.

FOR THE HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE ORIENT.

SEATS: \$10, \$5, \$3. [1169]

BOXING

June 24th, 9.15 p.m.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Main Event: ROD STANTON v. GAPHAM, 20 rounds for a purse of \$1,000.
ARUNDEL, R.G.A. v. CHAMPLIN, K.O.Y.L.I.
KID MARSHOTT v. IRON BUX.
Bluejacket of U.S.S. Wilmington v. Bluejacket of U.S.S. Saratoga.
Bookings at Robinson's now open.
\$10, \$5, \$3, \$2.
Soldiers & Sailors in uniform half-price to the \$2 seats only.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [1171]

FRANK E. FILLIS'

CIRCUS

4th WORLD'S TOUR

LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY.

(RETURN VISIT TO THE EAST AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 25 YEARS).

In all its resplendent glory, comprising an unsurpassable Galaxy of Continental Star Artists culled from the world's Greatest Shows. A congress of Jugglers, Acrobats, Cyclists, Trainers, Jockeys, Equestrians, Clowns, Sensational Performing Animals. The finest Stud of Thoroughbred Horses and Ponies in the East. Organized and under the sole direction of that Famous Showman.

35 years' experience as a showman } FRANK E. FILLIS { 35 years' experience as a showman
who has had the distinguished honour of appearing before H.M. the Late King Edward VII, Queen Alexandra, Their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary and Dukes and Duchesses of Cornwall and members of the Royal Family.

AWARDED OVER 30 GOLD AND JEWELLED MEDALLIONS FOR MERIT.

Chief Director and Organizer of these Spectacular Shows, Savage South Africa, Earl's Court Exhibition, London, and the Great War Show, St. Louis Exposition, United States of America, 1904.

Seating Capacity 6,000 } Our Mammoth Tents are guaranteed rainproof. } Seating Capacity 6,000
Comfort of Patrons a speciality.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE POSTERS AND BILLS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking and Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

R. P. JOHNSON, Agent. O. B. MACPHERSON, Manager.

EXTRACT—The "Index of Events" March 10th, 1911.—There certainly never has been such a Circus as the magnificent show which Mr. Frank E. Fillis opened last night in East Hongkong.

EXTRACT—The "Peking Gazette"—Mr. Frank E. Fillis has made good what an interval of nearly a quarter of a century; he is touring the East with a Circus combination that equals a proud position in the famous rank of those huge travelling amusement enterprises. It was noticeable that as the evening wore on the extraordinary facility of an East Asiatic crowd was broken down, and natives in the packed galleries joined heartily with the European occupants of the boxes in the delightful demonstration.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1911. [1180]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES

What they Think

China Mail.

China's Railway.

The trouble is that the people will not trust the Government, whose bonds in exchange for their present scrip the shareholders are not disposed to accept. In some cases, we believe, market price of shares in native-owned railways is only a fifth of their par value and it is said that the Government will only buy in at the latter rate. Obviously this is unfair, for the authorities, having sprung this sudden intention of theirs on the shareholders, must be prepared to pay par value for the shares, as they will doubtless find they will have to do in the long run. Perhaps this is where a great deal of the trouble comes in. Had the Government been wise it would have proceeded long ago to quietly buy in a good proportion of the shares in these railways at their market prices and thus obviated much of the present ill-feeling. It is certain that at present the antagonism of the people is serious. It is being keenly organized in many parts of China, and it looks like becoming more and more bitter and more difficult to control. What the end will be we fear to contemplate.

Daily Press.

A Standard Language.

Perhaps nothing retards the progress of China so much as the want of a common language. Community of sympathy is difficult to establish among people who do not employ the same medium of expression, and this clashing of interests is very apparent in the railway schemes which are contemplated or in course of construction, is very apparent in the rival schemes of reform advocated within the Empire, and is very apparent even in the plans of political agitators. The disadvantages under which China has laboured through the Babel of tongues prevailing within her wide borders have been recognised for long, but owing to that placidity which is difficult for Occidentals to appreciate, her rulers have seldom, if ever, grappled with the problem, resigning themselves to what they regard as inevitable. Admittedly, it seems a tremendous undertaking to attempt to introduce a uniform language in place of the numerous so-called dialects that exist throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Emperor Kang Hsi, one of the wisest of China's rulers, caused schools to be established with a view to teaching a common language. That was two hundred years ago, and it goes without saying that the project utterly failed.

South China Morning Post.

Crime in Hongkong.

The frequent occurrence of serious crime has been the cause of considerable uneasiness in the Colony of late. One of the results of the recent emigration to Canton was the influx into British territory of many undesirable. With no work to do and no funds at their disposal, these have constituted themselves a grave public danger, and it is at their door that public opinion lays the onus of numerous attacks that have recently been made upon "harmless" pedestrians. So far we have not heard of any European being assaulted, but many respectable Chinese have been held up on the public highways and robbed by armed men, and in too many cases the culprits have escaped—soon after. The attacks have been most daring in their character, and so timed by the perpetrators as to suggest a sufficient acquaintance with the movements of the police to enable their nefarious plans to be carried out with impunity.

COMMERCIAL.

Tin Market.

The "Pinang Gazette" states that the tin consumption in May was as follows:—United Kingdom 1,000 tons, the Continent 1,700 tons and the United States 3,000 tons making a total of 5,700 tons.

The visible supply on June 1 was 16,115 tons.

The consumption all round was less than in April, making the visible supply on June 1 much less favourable. But, that month adds, it must be remembered May was Banca sales month, which always tells on the stocks.

Shipments from the Straits were again on a moderate scale, but there was an unusually heavy carry over of some 800 tons from both ports which will make the June shipments be in the neighbourhood of 5,000 tons.

The fluctuations in price ranged between comparatively narrow limits during the month, the feature being the enormous premium on spot tin, whereof the bulls had apparently got control.

F. M. S. Exports.

Klumpur, 3rd June.—The actual tin exports for the Federated Malay States from January to April were as follows:

Perak 126,214 pikuls, Selangor 72,252 pikuls, Negri Sembilan 9,229 pikuls, Pahang 4,483 pikuls, Total value in dollars—\$20,712,845, Total Duty in dollars—\$2,612,352. The figures for Upper Perak for April are not included.

Returns.

Ipo, June 7.—Gopeng 141, 640 pikuls, New Gopeng 130 pikuls, Kinta 460 pikuls, Tokka 560 pikuls, Rambutan 230 pikuls, Kledang 100 pikuls, Pengkalen 475 pikuls, Red Hills no sale.

Tin and Rice Quotations.

The following business in tin has been done to-day, June 6:—

Penang Tin Exchange, 100 \$95.90
Straits Trading Co., 50 96.35
Eastern Smelting Co., 175 96.45
Lepang Kee & Co., 75 96.50
Singapore:—
Straits Trading Co., 300 96.35

Total..... 700 tons.
Rangoon rice is quoted here to-day at \$150 per cayan.

Lewis and Peat's Rubber Report.

The Market since our last Report has been very irregular, and prices have fluctuated continually. Up to 5.2 1-2 was paid for July to Aug. Hard, but at the close there has been a sudden drop, and sales have been made at 4.10 with further sellers at the price. Spot and near 1.8 1-2 done and value.

Soft fine done up to 4.11, value to-day 4.6 per lb.

Ball—Business done up to 3.11, value to-day about 3.8.

Particulars of the Auctions as follows:—

Tonquin.—29 Pkgs offered and 3 sold: Rope, part heated 3.5 per lb.

Rangoon and Java.—74 Pkgs offered and 3 sold: Red whitish scrap 3.5 per lb.

British Guinea.—6 Pkgs offered and 4 sold: Pressed dark scrap, part heated 2.0-1.4 to 2.8 per lb.

Malaysia.—545 Pkgs offered and 523 sold: Clean dark and black scrap 3.8 to 3.11-1.2, ditto part unheated 2.10 to 3.11-1.4 per lb.

The following were offered and bought in:—

Para and Peruvian 64, Mollendo 30, Matagrossa and Mangabaira 170, Madagascar 116, Colombian and Central American 138, Mozambique 70, Assam 81, Benguela 90, Manihot 10, African 39, and Abyssinian 108 Pkgs.

Plantation Crown Para.—7,894 Pkgs, comprising 359 tons Malay, 40 tons Ceylon and 5 tons Java, were offered at the Public Auctions, and everything that was not limited sold with fair competition. The prices opened about 3d. below the close of the last Auctions, then recovered a penny, but towards close they dropped 1d. to 2d. per lb.

Crope, Thick Blanket 4.10-1.2 to 5.4, pale 5.1 to 5.3 1-4, palish 5.0 1-4 to 5.3, light 4.10 to 5.2 3-4, fair mottled 4.7 3-4 to 4.11 1-2, light brown 4.7 1-2 to 5.1 3-4, brown 4.5 1-4 to 4.11 3-4, dark brown 4.3 to 4.7, dark 4.3 1-2 to 4.6 1-2, black 3.11 to 4.2 3-4, barky 3.9 to 4.4 3-4, smoked 4.1 1-4 to 4.10 per lb.

Biscuits and Sheet. Fair average 5s. to 5s. 3-4d. smoked 5s. to 5s. 5 1-2d. per lb.

Scrap. Fair brown 3s. 9d. to 4s. 1d. per lb.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Lightning Kills Child at Play.

Batangas, June 2.—During the violent electrical storm of yesterday afternoon, the house of Senor Agipay of this town was struck by lightning, and his young daughter killed by the bolt.

The Agipay children, three in number, two boys and a girl, were playing in the front room when a ball of lightning entered the front window and tore a path through the building. The girl was killed instantly and one of the boys knocked unconscious. He did not recover his senses till late this afternoon, but is now pronounced out of danger.

Passengers Object to Johnson.

New York, June 7.—Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, has engaged first-class passage to Europe. The publication of this news was at once followed by a meeting of others who were to travel first class on the same vessel and a strong letter of protest was drawn up and forwarded to the steamship company, in which it was set forth that objection was based as much on his known character as anything else.

Henry L. Stimson Stricken with Typhoid.

Washington, June 7.—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has been taken down with typhoid fever. He was vaccinated with the new typhoid anti-toxin yesterday. His condition is very serious and his physicians are as yet unable to say whether the treatment will be successful.

Manœuvres Over.

Washington, June 8.—The manœuvres of the troops on the Mexican border are over. The Mexican has been ordered dissolved and the different organizations have begun to return to their stations.

After going over every phase of the situation, the War Department decided not to adopt Major General Wood's plan of keeping the troops mobilized all summer.

Roosevelt's Dental.

Washington, June 8.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, denies the story that he has pledged himself to support President Taft for re-election. The distinguished ex-President declares that while the meeting between himself and President Taft was most friendly and cordial and while they did discuss politics there is absolutely nothing in the report that he pledged himself to a course of action in 1912.

The story was carried by the press here yesterday and telegraphed by resident correspondents to their papers. It is now said to have originated with those who have charge of President Taft's political bureau but no one can be found who is willing to father it.

Representative Jones.

Washington, June 9.—Representative Jones of Virginia, chairman of the committee on Insular Affairs of the House, is deeply engrossed in a Senatorial contest in his state. His activity in this matter is taking so much of his time that it is delaying the work of his committee. As a consequence all matters referring to the Philippines so far submitted to the committee on Insular Affairs have been delayed. There is but little prospect that any of them will be taken up for consideration during this session.

Quezon Lectures.

Washington, June 9.—Mannuel Quezon, resident commissioner from the Philippine Islands, is now in New England on a lecturing tour. Mr. Quezon is scheduled to speak in the principal cities of New England on the Philippines in advocacy of immediate independence. Mr. Quezon is received everywhere in the East as an honoured guest. His tour so far has been a personal triumph.

Wood Pulp Clause Changed.

Washington, June 9.—The Canadian Reciprocity bill has been reported to the Senate from the committee practically as it came from the House. One important change in the bill as it has been presented to the Senate is in the schedule on wood pulp. To this an amendment proposed by Elihu Root of New York has been added, putting a tariff back on that article.

THE RUBBER POSITION.

[VIA MANILA.]

The article following, by an expert correspondent, appeared in "The Times" recently:—

There is anxiety in rubber circles, both in Malaya and the Stock Exchange, and there seems a tendency to complain over the state of things which has very naturally followed the boom of last year. Some of those who saved the wind in 1910 by rigging the price of the raw material up to 12s. 6d. per lb., and forcing up share quotations in proportion, appear to feel aggrieved now that they are faced by the strong probability of having to reap the whirlwind.

The Present Position

of the raw material market, put shortly, is that some 12,000 tons of rubber are known to be awaiting sale, as against about 3,000 tons at this time last year and 2,000 tons in 1909. The larger part of this heavy surplus is believed to be resting upon the shoulders of the Brazilian Syndicate, concerning which so much has lately been heard. If the syndicate should not prove strong enough to carry through its task, it is possible that some 8,000 or 9,000 tons of rubber may be thrown upon the market, and in such a case it is obvious that there would be a slump in the price from the ruling quotation of about 4s. 9d. per lb., accompanied, doubtless, by much selling from frightened holders of rubber shares, with plentiful encouragement from the bear brigade. Such a catastrophe would, some critics insinuate, be the end of all things so far as the rubber market is concerned.

The Average Price

of plantation rubber for the first four months of the year has exceeded 5s. 6d. per lb. Let us assume a slump of such severity that for the second four months the average price would work out at 2s. 6d. per lb. (which would allow of a "dip" even to 2s., as the result of panic), and that, for the reasons I have indicated, the average price for the final four months would be 4s. per lb. This would mean that for the 12 months ending December 31 next the average price of plantation rubber would be 4s. per lb. What would be the effect upon one of the large producing companies I have in mind—its name need not be mentioned as I merely take it as a typical example? The average price realized for this company's crop of 451,000 lb. of rubber in 1910 was 6s. 7 1/2d. per lb., and the resulting dividend was 375 per cent.

The Revised Estimate

of the crop for the current year is 500,000 lb. At an average price of 4s., as against 6s. 7 1/2d., this would give a net profit of £70,000, or equivalent to 233 per cent. This means that the company's shares at their present price of 2 1/2-2 would yield the investor 20 6s. 8d. per cent. per annum after such a collapse as has been assumed, with the reasonable prospect of maintaining this rate, because any further shrinkage in the price in 1912 or subsequent years should be compensated by the gradual increase of output from the younger acreage on the estate. Now, while a yield of 9 1/3 per cent. is much below the ideas of extravagant optimists, it is obvious that a state of affairs which would permit of such a return to the investor would be very far from the end of all things in the market or the industry.

More Settled Basis Desired.

Taking the far-sighted view, it would probably be best for the permanent interests of the rubber planting industry for the slump to come, as, however unpleasant such an occurrence might be to rubber shareholders, and more especially to the speculative section of the market, there is no doubt that a decline in the price of rubber to a reasonable commercial level would soon stimulate demand amongst the manufacturers and genuine consumers, and would put the whole industry on a more settled basis than it has stood upon for several years past. The shaking-out of many undesirable elements, and the discouragement of attempts to bolster up by artificial means the quotation of so important a commodity as rubber, would not be the least of the benefits resulting from this painful but wholesome experience.

It is Already Apparent

that the inflation of rubber during last year has resulted in the

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25 WORDS for 3 insertions or \$2 one week.

TO LET—ROUND FLOOR OFFICE, TWO ROOMS first floor suitable for offices or living rooms; middle rental; near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Apply REX, P. O. 418, Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [1128]

A VERY GOOD ROOM with Board will be vacated shortly. Conduin Road. Address "X," care of "Hongkong Telegraph" [1182]

Increased use of various adulterants and substitutes by manufacturers, and has occurred in a marked degree the use of reclaimed rubber—all being matters which are relatively neglected as long as plentiful supply of the raw material are forthcoming at reasonable rates. Had the famine prices of last year continued much longer, rubber producers would have found that they were killing the goose that lay the golden eggs. To those who have the best interests of rubber planting at heart, anything which will help to put an end to manipulation of the markets, both for the raw material and for shares, should prove welcome, and would certainly not be an adverse factor in the long run to the industry in which they feel such steadfast confidence.

INDIAN JEWS.

Rinderpest.

Rinderpest has broken out amongst transport bullocks and also amongst other cattle in Rangoon.

Burma Oil Co.

The directors intimate that the profits for the past year amount to £910,467, and they propose that £270,685 be set aside for depreciation, that £80,000 be transferred to a reserve, and £15,000 to insurance reserve. They also recommend a final dividend of 1s. per share, together with a bonus of 2s. per share, making 4s. per share, or 20 per cent. for the year, that £100,000 be carried to general reserve fund, and that the balance of £32,854 be carried forward. For 1909 the profits, including £70,000 transferred from investment to profit and loss account, amounted to £888,079, and dividends and bonus totalling 30 per cent. were paid, but since then the ordinary share capital has been increased by one-third by the capitalization of reserves, so that the distribution is practically the same.

Karachi Freight Market.

The freight market has ruled very quiet. A very large amount of tonnage put through during the previous week having satisfied the shippers' requirements for the time being. The new crop of wheat has commenced to come in more freely and it is expected in a fortnight's time the arrivals will assume normal proportions. The final Government forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab shows an increase of 5 per cent. over the last year's record crop. No charter have been reported during the week but the tonnage is very firmly held.

The Khulna Riots.

One hundred armed Police from Alipore and an equal number from Howrah left recently for the seat of the disturbance at Khulna.

Reinforcements From Calcutta.

Regarding the Mussalman rising against the Namasudras, the District Magistrate left for Chhatisadaha recently with a fresh posse of police force and some respectable Mahomedan gentlemen to attempt to quell the rising. On receiving a message for reinforcement, the Divisional Commissioner himself with eighty-five armed police, including four Europeans, arrived here this morning and left at once for Chhatisadaha. A posse of armed police was despatched from Jessore. The Superintendent of Police at Khulna is present at the place of the scene. The matter is assuming a serious aspect.

AUCTIONS.

G. HUGHES & H. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 15th June, 1911, at 10 a.m., at H. M. Naval Yard, OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALING STORES,

Comprising:—

Old and Surplus Naval Stores:—Ash Hoist and Vertical Engines, Drilling Machine, Sawing Machine, Hoses, Lamps and Lanterns, Tools, Old Iron and Metal, Electric Cables, Vices, Switches, Hydraulic Jack, Coal Sacks, Canvas, Rags, Old Flags, Oil India, Rubber, Old Leathers, Carpets, Matings, Old Boats, Furniture, Rope, &c., &c.

Old and Surplus Victualing Stores:—Provisions, Seamen's Clothing, Blankets, Officers' Mess Traps, (A quantity of Electro-plated Articles and Table Linen), Implements, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Oak Staves, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed in the Catalogue.

HUGHES & HUGHES, By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty, Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [1187]

By Order of THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HUGHES have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

MONDAY,

the 19th day of June, 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Voeux Road Central (corner of Le House Street).

THE FOLLOWING

VERY VALUABLE LEASE-

HOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All those Two Pieces or Parcels of Ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and registered in the Land Office respectively as MARINE LOT NO. 261 and MARINE LOT NO. 262 Together with the messuages therein known as Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, Kennedy Town. Annual Crown rent payable in respect of messuages Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, \$182.00, and in respect of Marine Lot No. 261, \$208.00. Area, Marine Lot No. 261, 16,351 Square feet, Marine Lot No. 262, 18,800 Square feet or thereabouts.

Each of the above Lots are held for the unexpired residue of the term of 99 years commencing on the 24th day of June, 1887.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Messrs. HUGHES and HUGHES, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 7th June, 1911. [1189]

PARTICULARS and CONDI-

TIONS of the Letting by Public

Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY,

the 19th day of June, 1911, at 8 p.m., at the Office of the Public

Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land West of Pokfulam Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area	Upset Price
1	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre
2	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre
3	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre
4	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre
5	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre
6	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre
7	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre
8	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre
9	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre
10	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre	1/2 Acre

(As per plan plan.)

Hongkong, 10th June, 1911. [1185]

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Filtered Water. Regular Delivery, Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Bazaarfield Arcade. Tel. K82.

R. WOOD, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1911. [1091]

Intimations



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BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikyo Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares								
\$40	Shanghai (Steamer).....	Lv.			Thurs.	Sun.		
	Dairen (").....	Ar.			Sat.	Tues.		
	(") (S.M.R. Train).....	Lv.	6.00 a.m.		Sun.	Wed.	Fri.	
Y 14.95	Mukden (").....	Ar.	1.50 p.m.					
	(").....	Lv.	2.05 "			"	"	
Y 11.50	Changchun (").....	Ar.	8.30 "			"	"	
	(") (Russian Train).....	Lv.	9.30 "			"	"	
R 9.60	Harbin (").....	Ar.	9.10 a.m.		Mon.	Thurs.	Sat.	
Connecting at Harbin with					State Ex- press for Moscow	Wagon Lits for Moscow	State Ex- press for St. Petersburg	

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LANOLIN & EXTRACT OF LETTUCE SOAP.

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The soothing qualities of LETTUCE and the emollient qualities of LANOLIN are well known and highly appreciated. These ingredients combined with the purest materials that can be used by the Soap manufacturer, produce a TOILET SOAP which we can confidently recommend as unequalled for softening and whitening the skin, as well as for preserving the freshness and beauty of the complexion.

Price 90 Cents for Box of 3 Tablets.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1.

A. B. C., 5th Edition Western Union.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1911.

WESTERN CAPITAL AND CHINA.

An event of far-reaching importance to English influence and prestige in China, and consequently to China itself, is the formation of a powerful banking syndicate, whose aim is to assist in financing the innumerable public works and private enterprises that are positively crying out for help in this part of the world. The scheme is being backed up by several European firms, who appear to realise that the superficial poverty of China is due not only to the conservatism of the powers that be, but also to the singular poverty of the masses. While it cannot be denied that even at present there is much wealth in the Celestial Empire, it is in the hands of a few and, were it investigated, it would be found that the wealth per capita would be probably the lowest in the world of civilized or semi-civilized peoples in spite of the fact that China is replete with natural resources, which may, if developed on right lines, prove to be as valuable as those of America.

The problem of the development of China's trade, during the next decade, has been the worry of many able financiers, who have endeavoured to find even the approximate amount of capital required. The total, even for ten years' working, is found to be incalculable and the amount of money necessary for perpetuating development is beyond all comprehension. The Empire is so vast, and its natural resources so great, that the scope for remunerative employment of capital is beyond computation.

The educated Chinese are aware of this, and would view with appreciation the removal of existing restrictions on the operation of foreign capital, for no one is more fully cognisant of the fact that China cannot, and never will be able to supply the immense amount of money necessary to exploit her means of wealth production. The Imperial Government is very chary about granting foreigners concessions and their aim has been to keep the mineral resources under their direct control, but this does not necessarily mean that foreign capital is not desired by the educated masses; on the other hand it is becoming more and more desired. It is to meet this desire that the new syndicate has been formed and it is expected that providing reasonable care is taken, satisfactory profits will be earned.

The departure is a recognition of the fact that the western world is alive to the needs of the Orient and that capital is awaiting an invitation to help China better itself. The obstacle which blocks the path to a successful rejuvenation of China's industrialism seems to be that innate suspicion of the foreigner and the inherent characteristic of the Chinese—procrastination. Had they taken time by the forelock they would even now be reaping handsome profits from their perspicacity, but now time has had to come to them and by the slow processes of education leads them into the paths of industrial progress.

Old established institutions in the East have their own method of dealing with the dilatory Chinese and it is without doubt due to their patience that they have established such a firm footing. The new organisation has yet to acquire that gift. The men already appointed have had considerable experience and so long as the methods pursued are not inimical to the safeguards already brought into being by institutions, which realized the necessity of adequate protection, there can be little fear but that success should follow the new venture. All that is necessary is to realise that even in China "All is not gold that glitters" and that the wisest discrimination is imperative upon those who seek to benefit the Oriental on Western lines.

CANTON TREASURY.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, June 13.

It is reported that sometime ago H.E. the Viceroy raised a loan of 600,000 yen from the Bank of Formosa through the Provincial Treasurer and with the approval of the Board of Finance. The Canton Treasury is now in a strained position, as the new sources of revenue introduced as a result of the suppression of gambling have not been collected.

Besides the upkeep of the local garrison and of the soldiers who have come from Kiangsi after the outbreak, and the building of the new Viceroy's Yamen is in urgent need of funds. It is reported that the Viceroy has asked the Board of Finance for permission to raise a further loan of 3,000,000 yen from the same bank.

DAY BY DAY.

He that despiseth his neighbour sinneth: But he that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he.

The dhobies of Kuala Lumpur wish to have a public laundry and the Sanitary Board of the town are in favour of their application.

Wor ("Perak Pioneer") hear that a Japanese syndicate has bought up a rubber estate in the F. M. S., and only Japanese labour will be employed thereon.

Plague Return.

During the twenty-four hours ending noon to-day four cases of plague have occurred, making a total of 125 since January 1st.

Consul for Chile.

Donhor J. Gascon Ch. Gonzalez de Bernado, Consul for Chile, leaves next week for six weeks' holiday in Japan.

Donhor R. Ramos will act as Consul for the time being.

Plague in Canton.

The plague continues unabated in Canton and is claiming many lives daily. The French hospital in Canton, however, has been very successful in the treatment of these cases by means of a certain drug.

Maj.-Gen. Sir F. S. F. Stokes.

The death has occurred of Major-General Sir Follott Stuart Furneaux Stokes, K. C. V. O., founder of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

White Slave Traffic.

It has been decided, on the proposal of the English National Committee, to hold the next congress on white slave traffic in London in 1913.

King Presents Cup.

The King has presented a cup to be run for at the Phoenix Park Club Meeting on July 8 at which their Majesties will be present. It will be for horses bred and trained in Ireland and owned by residents in Ireland.

King's Electric Theatre.

At the King's Electric Theatre, comfortably furnished and sublimely a splendid programme, there is a change of pictures twice weekly. All who intend paying a visit, and the place is certainly worth one, should take the Yau-ma-tei Ferry, the nearest point to the theatre.

The Coolest Town.

Gopeng is known to be the coolest town in Perak and the lowest temperature registered there last year was 58 deg. F. The driest place in Langkang, where only 95.30 inches of rain fell last year. Kuala Kangsar comes next with 95.07 inches. The wettest of course Taiping and the hottest Ipoh.

Chinese Detectives on French Steamers.

It is reported that H. E. the Canton Viceroy recently sent a deputy to interview the French Consul at Shanghai about placing a Chinese detective on board French steamers, plying between Hongkong and Canton. The Consul replied that this matter must be referred to the French Minister at Peking. A rumour is now current in Canton, that the French Consul is in receipt of a telegram from the French Minister stating that Chinese detectives can only act as informers on board French steamers and have no right whatever to search the passengers or their luggage.

Royal Asiatic Society.

Presiding at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society recently Lord Reay said that the King had become patron of the Society. The question of the proposed School of Oriental Languages in London was being investigated by a Departmental Committee and also by the Royal Commission on the London University, and he earnestly trusted that these negotiations would lead to some definite results, because the present position was untenable. The annual report showed a membership of 824, or 30 more than in the previous year. Lord Reay was re-elected president, and Sir Mortimer Durand was elected director, in succession to Sir Raymond West, who declined re-election. Syed Amier Ali and Sir Charles Lyell were appointed vice-presidents, and Sir Raymond West and Sir Robert Douglas honorary vice-presidents.

GEOGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS.

From Kashgar Kowloon.

By Cecil Clements, M.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

Mr. Clements is above all else a student, thoughtful and profound. All with whom he comes in contact are at once impressed with this side of the character of our Assistant Colonial Secretary. None other than a student, could or would have prepared and placed before us a most excellent description as to what which has just appeared from the press of Messrs. Noronha & Co. his observations cover a period from July 12, 1907, to March 1st, 1908, many of them taken under the most trying circumstances, as a perusal of the following prefatory notes made by one of the most modest and retiring of men, clearly indicates:—

On the 12th July, 1907, I started from Andijan, the terminus of the Russian railway in the province of Fergana, and crossing the Pamirs to Peshawar, travelled through Chinese Turkestan and the province of Kan-su, Shensi, Ssu-chuan, Kwei-chow, Kiang-hsi and Kwang-tung to Hongkong, where I arrived on the 31st March, 1908. The Russian authorities did not permit me to commence a survey in their territory, but from Kashgar, which I reached on the 27th July 1907, onwards, I took meteorological observations daily and astronomical observations night by night, whenever the weather was favourable. The length of my route between Kashgar and Hongkong is approximately 3,951 miles, and the number of stages, in which I covered this distance was 198. From observation, taken during the journey, I have calculated the latitude of 141 places, the longitude of 134 places, and the height above sea-level of 185 places. So far as I am aware, only eleven of these localities had previously been determined in latitude, seven in longitude, and 68 in height, above sea-level; and I have, therefore, been impelled by a sense of duty towards future travellers to publish a summary of the results of my work, together with the briefest possible note in explanation of such matters as are not self-evident from a perusal of the attached tables.

Method of Observation.

I had no European companion, nor any native surveyor, with me during my journey. From Andijan to Osh I was quite alone. Between Osh and Kashgar I had with me two Kirghiz muleteers. At Kashgar I obtained the services of three Hunanese (a clerk, a cook, and a general servant), who accompanied me as far as Lan-chow Fu, where I discharged them and engaged in their stead a Kan-su muleteer and a Ssu-chuanese cook, of whom the former left me at Ch'eng-tu Fu, while the latter with two Ssu-chuanese muleteers, engaged at Ch'eng-tu Fu, followed me the rest of the way to Hongkong. None of these men knew anything of survey work except what I taught them; but in the day-time they helped me with my plane-table, and at night they held a lamp to assist me in star-gazing. It was my practice to take observations for latitude and for time every evening at sunset. If, however, the sky was overcast at that hour, my servants set up by turns throughout the night, with orders to call me directly any stars were visible. Between Kashgar and Lo-yang Hsien the weather was on the whole excellent, and at three points only I obtained no astronomical observations. After that the weather was very far from favourable, and at 50 places observation was impossible.

As regards allowance to be made for personal error, it should be noted that I had to use my theodolite and a split-second stopwatch simultaneously, as well as to jot down myself the times and angles obtained; and that to observe the sun, when the thermometer is 100.4 deg. F. in the shade, and the stars, when it stands at 10.0 deg. F. and the wind blows freely, is an ordeal by fire and frost. My fingers were often so cold that they could not turn the screws of the theodolite and I had to warm myself hastily at a fire between each "face right" and "face left" reading. Moreover, I was travelling against

time and only contrived to reach Hongkong on the very day that my leave of absence expired; therefore, I could not pick and choose favourable weather for making observations, but had to take, though not always "with a frolic welcome," "the thunder and the sunshine" as they came. This accounts for my failure to obtain observations at provincial capitals, such as Kwei-yang Fu and Kwei-lin Fu and at several other important points along my route.

PUBLIC CLOCKS.

Shanghai's Example.

The Shanghai Tramway Company has now completed the installation of large clocks at the following points:—Bubbling Well Terminus, Corner of Carter Road and Avenue Road; corner of Glekiang Road and Nanking Road, Palace Hotel, Bund Bridge, Astor House, corner of Ringo Road and North Szechuen Road, Rifle Range Terminus, Railway Station Terminus, Lay Road Terminus, Yangtsze-poo Terminus. These clocks are regulated daily in accordance with the Custom House clock, and the Company's employees have been instructed, in running the cars, to take their times from these clocks, and to disregard other clocks, the time of which have been found frequently to disagree.

Timepieces in Hongkong.

There is a sad lack of timepieces in Hongkong, and Shanghai's example is worthy of emulation. Public clocks are a public benefit and their absence in a city of the importance of Victoria is to be deplored.

Victoria's only public clock is not to be relied upon. Often have we heard its chimes, reaching the ear in many cases, after other clocks have passed the hour by five minutes.

In the industrial centres of the North of England the public clock is a standard and a system has been established in many places that at 10 o'clock every morning all are regulated by Greenwich time.

It is not equally important that Victoria, described as "the principal European-Chinese financial centre for South East Asia," should have a number of clocks regulated on a system similar to that governing time in other places.

A VALUABLE HAUL.

Of Opium.

The Manila customs authorities received a notice several days ago from Pujalte and Company stating that they had in their possession a box from which some black substance similar to opium was leaking.

Upon investigation it was found that in the sides of the box several holes an inch in diameter and over twelve inches in length had been bored in which were deposited tin tubes containing eighteen pounds of opium. Had it not been for the fact that after a certain length of time opium begins to ferment, the drug would not have been located, the holes having been bored from the bottom upward and the bottom of the box fitted into place afterwards.

The box was the property of a deck-hand of the steamer Ligal belonging to Pujalte and Company which made a trip a short time ago to Hongkong at which time it was placed aboard. On the return trip the owner of the box died, and Pujalte and Company came into possession of the valuable drug.

Wedding at Penang.

The wedding took place on June 7 at Penang, of Mr. Cyril Joseph Baker, son of Mr. T. S. Baker, late manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Singapore, and Miss Ottoline Dorothy Banters Keynell, second daughter of Mr. H. E. Keynell, of Kobe. The Rev. Father Meneuvrier officiated in the Church of the Assumption. Mr. Ford Coley was best man and the Misses Evans were the bridesmaids. Mr. Eric Keynell, brother of the bride, gave her away. She was attired in a soft white Empire satin robe, with overdress of white lace, silver cord round the waist and a long white veil. The reception was held at the Residence, and the happy couple spend their honeymoon at Penang Hill.

CHINESE STOWAWAYS.

To Australia.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, June 13.

It is reported that the Chinese Consul-General in Australia has written to the Canton Viceroy opposing the inhuman business of bringing stowaways into the Commonwealth, pursued by certain treacherous and barbarous Chinese. During the last two decades, the Government of the Commonwealth had been enforcing an Exclusion Act against Chinese aliens. At that time Chinese were allowed to land after payment of the poll-tax, the tax varying from ten to several tens of pounds, it depending into what State the Chinese labourers wished to enter.

After the lapse of ten years, the annual influx of Chinese increased, and the Government was forced to introduce some more drastic measures against the entry of Chinese into Australia. One steamer was allowed to take one alien passenger only into Australia, if she carried 500 tons of Chinese merchandise.

In 1901, the Labour Party of Australia demanded that the Government should revise the

Exclusion Act

against Chinese labourers, and the revision of the act resulted in almost barring all Chinese labourers from gaining a footing on the shores of the British Protectorate.

Since then, Chinese labourers are not allowed to land unless they can understand at least 50 words of any European language on the examination. Chinese who have been to Australia before, and who wish to return to China, must apply for the certificates of return from the Customs, and pay fees for the same. The certificates of return must be duly signed by the Customs Authorities, with photos and finger-prints of the holders attached. The applicants for these certificates must find some European to stand surety for them.

On their return to the Commonwealth, from China, they must either show the

Certificates of Return

or those showing that they are naturalized subjects in Australia.

In recent years, some cruel and treacherous Chinese merchants have been carrying on an inhuman trade aiding and abetting Chinese stowaways in gaining entrance into Australia with the assistance of the crew or other hands of steamers bound for Australia.

They generally extort something over one thousand dollars from each stowaway, to guarantee his or her successful landing in Australia.

In order to avoid the detection of the stowaways during the voyages, or the discovery of them by the Customs officers on the steamers, on arrival the stowaways are generally hid in the cargo holds or coal bunkers, with a very small opening to admit fresh air. The voyage lasts for over twenty days, and during all that time, the unfortunate people are not able to walk or sit freely. Very often, and their legs become too weak to support their bodies. Some may die, as a result, on the way and the corpses are removed and buried at sea by the crew, so as to shut off all means of discovery. The aiders of the stowaways have repeatedly been discovered by the Customs officers, and imprisoned with subsequent deportation.

They Become Ill.

Sometimes the stowaways may, by mere luck, get ashore, but in the end, they are discovered and placed in prison besides being subject to a fine of £100, and subsequent deportation.

According to the Consul-General, the stowaways generally come from Sun Ning, Sui Wai, Hai Ping, Yun Ping, Hsueh Shan, Nam-hoi, Pun U, Shan Tak, Ko Yiu, and Si Wui districts in the Kwong Tung Province.

The head quarters of the aiders of stowaways are, it is reported, in Hongkong, where they are doing a flourishing, but disgraceful and inhuman business. In the opinion of the Consul-General, there are

As Many Risks.

attending the voyage of the stowaways as destitution, or dangers of discovery; that they have to face, even if they manage to get ashore. Moreover the prices of food stuffs in Australia are many times

dearer than those obtainable in China, and charges are very small for a Chinese labourer to earn a livelihood in the Commonwealth.

The Consul-General asks the Viceroy to instruct his junior officials throughout the province to issue notifications on the subject for general information of the people, who may have a mind to seek their "fortune" by coming to Australia, and to advise them not to fall into the traps of the swindlers, and torturers of mankind. The Consul-General also requests the Viceroy to write to the Hongkong native press, asking them to publish his letter in their respective papers as a warning to the would-be stowaways.

SILVER.

London, May 13.

The following extracts are taken from the latest circular on the silver market issued by Samuel Montagu and Co.:—"The conditions attaching to the Chinese new currency loan appear to have many loopholes for dispute, and the fact that before money is to be forthcoming the scheme of currency reform must be approved by all parties concerned, suggests that considerable delay must occur, even if nothing more serious happens. It is very probable, notwithstanding denials, that the disturbances in Mexico have restricted the output to some extent. Whatever differences may exist as to politics in that country, all thinking men must agree that the mineral wealth had better remain for the present in native's storehouse within the area of disturbance.

The Options in Silver.

which are dealt in frequently in Bombay, often account for otherwise perplexing movements of silver. We are informed, under date April 22, that a large amount of silver which arrived that week in Bombay was refused by the "bulls" as being a day too late for the settlement, and the dispute had not been adjusted when the mail left, but doubtless will end as usual in the bars being accepted. Since we last addressed you the silver market has been very steady—especially the forward price, which has not varied more than 1-16d. The steadiness is attributed rather to limited supplies than the demand, which was chiefly for the Indian bazaar, where the off-take has risen to 170 bars a day and the stock is reduced to 15,400 bars. The

Stock in Shanghai is about £3,500,000 in value. On the 9th inst., and to-day, the premium on forward silver was only 1-16d. There has not been so slight a difference for seven months. We attribute this principally to easy money; there is still an abundance of cash silver. The quotation to-day for cash is 3-16d. and that for two months 1-8d. above that fixed a week ago. The movements in the spot and forward prices of bar silver from day to day during the week have been as follows:—

Cash. Two Months:			
	d		d
May 6	24 9-16	24 11-16	
" 8	24 0-16	24 11-16	
" 9	24 0-16	24 5-8	
" 10	24 1-2	24 5-8	
" 11	24 5-8	24 11-16	
" 12	24 11-16	24 3-4	

CONVINCED.

An Alabama negro was defended in court by Senator Morgan. Having cleared the negro of the charge, the senator said to him, "Rastus, did you really sign the mule?"

"Well, Mars Morgan, it was just like this," said Rastus: "I really thought I did steal dat mule, but after what you said to the jury I was convinced I didn't!"

"Success."

Mr. R. T. Reid has won the Penang Golf Club's Calcutta medal for 1911.

It is said that the people of Kolman are losing all their interest in their national game or pastime of bull fights.

Population of F.M.S.

The provisional figures of the F.M.S. census have been issued, as follows:—Perak 494,123, Selangor 294,014, Negri Sembilan 140,201, Pahang 117,595, the whole of the F.M.S. 1,035,033. The Europeans and Americans in the country are shown to number 8,381.

SUPREME COURT.

A Peculiar Agreement.
Defendant's Case.

The interesting hotel case was continued this morning in the Supreme Court, when, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and a special jury, J. H. Oxberry sued Fred. Reichmann of the Grand Hotel for damages for breach of an agreement.

Sir H. Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, was for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter instructed by Mr. Gardner for the defendant.

The plaintiff's claim was for \$10,300, damages suffered by plaintiff by reason of the defendant's breach of a contract of employment dated the 8th August, 1910.

Plaintiff in the box said he was once in the service of the defendant under an agreement. He was approached by Mr. Reichmann in the Hongkong Hotel on the subject and after other negotiations the agreement in question was entered into. This was entered into in August last and he entered upon his duties on Sept. 1st. He considered that he and his wife performed their work well. He at all times was properly behaved, was diligent and polite and attentive to the guests. He denied emphatically that he was intoxicated in the course of his employment, or that he had ever used abusive language to the defendant. Plaintiff also denied categorically the alleged instances of drunkenness, formulated by the defendant.

According to the plaintiff the whole matter arose out of a dispute on April 8th when he gave some orders with regard to some curtains. He thought no more about it till the following day when on going to take his wife in to the hotel, he found her in tears and in consequence of what she told him he sought an interview with the defendant. Witness asked him what was the meaning of Mrs. Reichmann insulting his wife. Defendant became angry and said he wanted plaintiff to understand that Mrs. Oxberry was not to send insolent messages to his wife. Plaintiff pointed out that Mrs. Oxberry sent no insolent messages and that the order as to curtains originated from him. Defendant became more angry and plaintiff told him that he would expect him to keep Mrs. Reichmann out of the management of the hotel, and in future he would expect his orders to be obeyed by anybody in the hotel he gave them to. Defendant knocked his hand on the counter and said "Won't you obey my orders?" Plaintiff said "Yes, and yours only in the hotel." That was all that occurred.

Referring to the incident of the erection of bars at the Theatre Royal on the 10th April, witness said he did the affair on his own initiative. The arrangement was that Mr. Reichmann should look after the bars in the Theatre Royal, while he (the plaintiff) should look after the hotel, as it was his night on duty. Just before half-past seven defendant said he was going to the theatre with his wife, and witness was to give an eye to both places. Witness did so, and went to the theatre three or four times. It was no part of his duty to sell liquor behind the bars. They had bar boys, and all he had to do was to generally supervise. Witness denied the statement that he took the bar takings from the boy, or that he was intoxicated.

Sir Henry Berkeley: You deny having either money or your head in your hands?—Yes, I do.

Witness stated that he was employed at the Hongkong Hotel for over twelve years, and during the whole of the time no charge of intoxication had been made against him.

Mr. Potter submitted that the evidence was not admissible. No man could give evidence as to his general character. All he could do was to disprove the specific charges. The directors at the hotel were strict masters.

His Lordship: Did they grumble about the till? (laughter.)

In answer to Sir Henry, witness said he was claiming from Mr. Reichmann the benefits he would have got under the agreement.

Mr. Potter:—You have been a runner at the Hongkong Hotel for 12 years?—Yes.

And I may take it that you are one of the best runners in Hong-

May I say you are the best runner in Hongkong?—Probably. So that you would be a valuable servant to a man such as Mr. Reichmann?—I should not go to him in that position.

Did you not go to him as a runner?—No, as manager.

Do you mean to say that you did not meet the steamers?—I did meet them.

You were supposed to do a runner's journeys?—Yes.

And as runner you were supposed to do the duties of a runner?—Yes.

Which meant that you met all steamers that came in and tried to get passengers to come to the hotel?—Yes.

Would you not be a very valuable employee to a man in Mr. Reichmann's position—a stranger to Hongkong?—I should think so.

It would be a valuable asset to get the best runner in Hongkong?—Yes.

That being so, will you tell me why Mr. Reichmann and two other witnesses have come up here and deliberately perjured themselves? because that is what you say?—I cannot give any reason at all.

You admit you would be a very valuable employee to Mr. Reichmann and you say he has come here and committed the most deliberate perjury. Give me some reason.—The only thing I can give you is that I worked up the business to such a standard that he thought he could do without me.

Is that the only reason?—That and the quarrel between my wife and him.

Do you suggest he will do the running himself in future?—I don't know but he has done it before.

While you were with him?—No, before.

And he found he could not do it properly?—I don't know.

Do you mean to say that Mr. Reichmann and other witnesses have come here and perjured themselves because Mr. Reichmann thinks he can do the work himself, and because of the quarrel between his wife and your wife?—Precisely.

Up to the 9th April you were both on very friendly terms?—Yes.

And in consequence of this dispute and his belief that he could do the work, he broke the agreement and conspired to get you out of the hotel?—Yes.

If Mr. Reichmann did that, he must have contemplated an action being brought against him?—Well, there was the risk, but probably he thought I would not.

In answer to Mr. Potter, witness said the story about him being intoxicated at Christmas time was imagination.

Mr. Potter: Can you give any reason for this artistic piece of perjury, which Mr. Reichmann does not rely on in any shape or form?—Perhaps he had not been told to dismiss me by his wife.

It is also imagination when Mr. Reichmann says that towards the end of January you brought a steward from a P. & O. boat and introduced him?—Yes, it is a funny P. & O. boat which allows a steward to go off at 11 o'clock in the morning. A steward does not get off at that time in the morning except on business.

It was also imagination when Mr. Reichmann says that you said you had a bottle of champagne that morning?—Yes, it is a queer P. & O. steamer where you can get a bottle of champagne.

Witness admitted being advised by Mr. Crew not to go into the dining room on the 14th February, but said it was because he was not in evening dress. He had been to the races, and got back late.

Mr. Crew and yourself were on friendly terms?—No, we had not spoken to each other for a month, until a few days before that.

Did you take orders for suppers that night?—I had orders from three people for sandwiches.

Had they champagne?—Not that I am aware of.

Mr. Potter then questioned witness as to some length on the number of drinks he had on April 10th.

You were not in the habit of sitting in the lounge of the Hongkong Hotel?—No.

This was the first occasion that you had been elevated to the position of manager in which you were entitled to sit in the lounge smoking a cigar?—Any one is permitted to do that.

While you were at the Hongkong Hotel did you not do that?—No.

This was a new mode of living for you?—Yes.

Were you in the hotel during the morning of April 10?—Yes.

How many drinks did you have that morning?—About one.

How many in the afternoon?—Probably one or two.

How many in the evening?—Three I think; as far as I can remember.

How many do you think that other people stood you?—I don't know, probably five more.

You signed eleven cheques?—Yes, entertaining cheques.

You stood eleven times?—Yes. Do you know that upon the ninth and tenth April your cheques came, in all, to \$20.50?—Quite possible; I paid for it.

That is \$12.10 for the Sunday and \$8.40 on Monday. You allow for the other days in the month the highest of \$4.40?—Yes.

Why this great increase?—Probably the influx of shipping people.

In reply to Sir Henry in re-examination plaintiff said the drinks he had that night were chiefly "slammers."

Mr. H. Haines, manager of the Shamoon Hotel, then gave evidence. He stated that he was formerly manager of the Hongkong Hotel for 9 years, and during the whole of that time Mr. Oxberry was employed at the hotel. He came into contact with him daily, and was in a position to observe his behaviour.

Mr. Potter said he must take a formal objection, that the evidence was inadmissible. The law was clear upon the point, that such evidence could not be given.

Sir Henry: Let me get the answer first. (To the witness): Did you ever see Mr. Oxberry at any time under the influence of liquor?—No.

Sir Henry said the evidence was quite relevant. Here was a case in which there was alleged, on the one part, intoxication, and on the other hand the charge was absolutely denied. Then the question came as to which witnesses the jury would believe, and he was entitled to give the evidence that Mr. Oxberry had always been of a sober character, and therefore it was unlikely that he should suddenly become drunk and become the drunkard he was said to have become. It was much more likely that the witnesses were speaking untruthfully who charged him and that they were influenced by ulterior motives.

His Lordship: The evidence is irrelevant. It would be quite as relevant to bring evidence that Mr. Reichmann never told a lie.

Sir Henry: It is always a question for the jury weighing the probabilities.

His Lordship said he agreed with Mr. Potter (who quoted cases in support of his contention), and that the evidence was irrelevant.

The next witness was Mr. A. Harper, who said he was living at the King Edward Hotel, and was of independent means. He saw the plaintiff at the booth at the Races, in which Mr. Oxberry was in charge. He also saw him at the Grand Hotel, and did not at any time see him under the influence of drink.

In answer to Mr. Potter, witness said he had known Mr. Oxberry since 1897.

Mr. Potter: You are a personal friend of his, aren't you?—Well, I purchased his discharge from the army, if that is being a personal friend.

You come from Tientsin?—No, I come from Shanghai.

Have you been in Tientsin?—Yes.

Had you any trouble there?—Not at all.

What name did you enter in the register of the hotel when you arrived?—Grant.

Why?—For reasons that I have for myself.

Sir Henry:—You had your own reasons for registering as Grant?—I had my own reasons.

Mr. R. H. Stephenson, lessee and manager of the Bijou Theatre, stated he had been in the Grand Hotel several times, and had never seen the plaintiff the worse for liquor. He saw Mr. Oxberry on the opening night of Bandmann's and he was then sober.

Mr. R. E. Kedward, a ship's draughtsman at the Taikoo Dock, who had lived at the Grand Hotel, said he was there in the New Year 1911. He saw the plaintiff every day. He had never seen Mr. Oxberry drunk on any occasion during his stay.

Mr. Taylor, assistant to Messrs. McEwen, Frickel and Co., stated that he used to live at the Grand Hotel. He was there on Christmas day, and saw Mr. Oxberry in the forenoon. He was sober. On New Year's day he was in the hotel in the forenoon and at night, and he saw plaintiff on the latter occasion. He was sober on that occasion.

Mr. N. Moses, of W. O. Jack and Co., brother-in-law of the plaintiff, said he was with him on Christmas Eve. They both went to the boxing match at the City Hall.

Mr. Potter: We say that we had nothing to complain of up to Christmas Day. All they are doing now is "painting the lily."

Continuing witness said he saw the plaintiff looking after the downstairs bar at the City Hall.

After tillin Mr. G. H. Wilson gave evidence in support of the plaintiff's case.

Mr. R. D. Johnson, employed in the Naval Yard, said he had been to the Grand Hotel every day from January to the end of April and he had never seen Mr. Oxberry drunk. He witnessed the quarrel between Mrs. Oxberry and Mrs. Reichmann and also saw the plaintiff and defendant having an altercation in the bar.

Mr. Potter asked that the plaintiff should be recalled and his Lordship's consent being given Mr. Oxberry went into the box.

Mr. Potter: Is your wife in the Colony?—Yes.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff and Sir Henry Berkeley proceeded to address the jury.

Counsel submitted that the evidence which he had called would satisfy them that the plaintiff was not guilty of the charges brought against him by the defendant. He, Counsel, had called witnesses in support of his case who were absolutely independent. Counsel further proceeded to argue that witnesses called for the defence had been interested or biased in the case. These witnesses had been called to help the defendant to get out of the agreement, for if it were upheld Mr. Reichmann would have to pay a large sum of money. Ten thousand dollars, his friend had said, but they, the jury, would be able to assess the amount for themselves. All they had to do was to satisfy them that the allegations of drunkenness were false. The question of finding a motive was not difficult. There was a dispute between the two ladies. They had not gone into it because the court could not permit him to go into detail under rules of evidence. However, sufficient evidence had been given to enable them to see and read between the lines. They could see perfectly well that there was a serious quarrel between the two ladies. Mrs. Reichmann would not stand Mrs. Oxberry. Mrs. Oxberry had to go and she could not do so unless the plaintiff went too.

The case was proceeding when we went to press.

PETER THE PAINTER.

Recently we published telegrams stating it was thought "Peter the Painter" was in Manila. This has proved to be false, and from the "Manila Times" we give the following:—

Thoro reached Manila Sunday the Blue Funnel boat Proteus bearing with her a stowaway who had hidden himself on board at Singapore. During the voyage he let fall certain statements that made Captain Campbell open his eyes. These statements seemed to establish the identity of the man with Peter the Painter, and when the Proteus dropped anchor at Manila, the skipper lost no time in reporting his suspicions to the British consulate where communication with Scotland yard was at once established through the British foreign office.

The suspected Peter was hailed before the immigration board of the customs and subjected to a searching cross-examination, but was released when he offered proof that he was an American citizen, Van Gilber by name, and allowed to land.

He said that he was brakeman by occupation and that he had left the United States to make a tour of the world. Arrived in Singapore, he determined to come to Manila where he might secure employment on a transport to earn his way back to the States.

The British consulate of the city after a long investigation of the matter, culminating in enabled inquiries to the London government, accepted the decision of the customs board of special inquiry, and gave up the attempt to connect Van Gilber with the Houndsditch leader.

Captain Campbell of the steamer Proteus, whose suspicions were responsible for the investigation into Van Gilber's arrival, made the following statement:—

"When a day out from Singapore the first mate discovered a stowaway on board who must have shipped while we were taking on cargo at Singapore. Almost immediately the first and second mates asked me if there wasn't something about the man that seemed strange to me, and suggested his great likeness to the pictures of Peter the Painter which had been published broadcast throughout English soil after his escape from the authorities. When he was found he was wearing a beard exactly like that in the picture of the outlaw, but before reaching Manila he shaved it off, not altering however his similarity to Peter the Painter. More out of a joke than anything else I joshed the customs officers, saying to watch the man, as they might pull down the reward of £500 offered for his capture by British authorities. I guess they must have thought that there was something in it, as the immigration office was notified and the man was brought before a special board of inquiry to investigate his case."

Very little business was done at the Court this morning.

Ho Man was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks for stealing 10 lbs. of brass, the property of the Admiralty. The brass was taken from the Royal Naval Dockyard.

A schoolboy stole from the third floor of a house in Des Voeux Road, a blanket valued 10 dollars. A shopkeeper, carrying on business at Graham-st. has informed the police that a shop coolie, Pun San, had absconded with clothing valued five dollars.

Pat was ill, and the doctor had to be called in. On examining him the medical man commanded him to stay in bed. At the same time he promised to send along a bottle of medicine, and instructed Pat's wife to take her husband's temperature when retiring for the night.

Next day the doctor called again and asked the good lady how her husband was.

"Oh, shure, he's alright," answered she.

"Alright! Did you take his temperature?"

"Shure oi couldn't," said Bridget, "the thermometer wouldn't work, but oi put the barometer on him an' it said 'Very dry,' so oi giv Pat a quart of good ale, an' he's better an' gone to wurruk this mornin'."

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PETER THE PAINTER.

Recently we published telegrams stating it was thought "Peter the Painter" was in Manila. This has proved to be false, and from the "Manila Times" we give the following:—

Thoro reached Manila Sunday the Blue Funnel boat Proteus bearing with her a stowaway who had hidden himself on board at Singapore. During the voyage he let fall certain statements that made Captain Campbell open his eyes. These statements seemed to establish the identity of the man with Peter the Painter, and when the Proteus dropped anchor at Manila, the skipper lost no time in reporting his suspicions to the British consulate where communication with Scotland yard was at once established through the British foreign office.

The suspected Peter was hailed before the immigration board of the customs and subjected to a searching cross-examination, but was released when he offered proof that he was an American citizen, Van Gilber by name, and allowed to land.

He said that he was brakeman by occupation and that he had left the United States to make a tour of the world. Arrived in Singapore, he determined to come to Manila where he might secure employment on a transport to earn his way back to the States.

The British consulate of the city after a long investigation of the matter, culminating in enabled inquiries to the London government, accepted the decision of the customs board of special inquiry, and gave up the attempt to connect Van Gilber with the Houndsditch leader.

Captain Campbell of the steamer Proteus, whose suspicions were responsible for the investigation into Van Gilber's arrival, made the following statement:—

"When a day out from Singapore the first mate discovered a stowaway on board who must have shipped while we were taking on cargo at Singapore. Almost immediately the first and second mates asked me if there wasn't something about the man that seemed strange to me, and suggested his great likeness to the pictures of Peter the Painter which had been published broadcast throughout English soil after his escape from the authorities. When he was found he was wearing a beard exactly like that in the picture of the outlaw, but before reaching Manila he shaved it off, not altering however his similarity to Peter the Painter. More out of a joke than anything else I joshed the customs officers, saying to watch the man, as they might pull down the reward of £500 offered for his capture by British authorities. I guess they must have thought that there was something in it, as the immigration office was notified and the man was brought before a special board of inquiry to investigate his case."

Very little business was done at the Court this morning.

Ho Man was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks for stealing 10 lbs. of brass, the property of the Admiralty. The brass was taken from the Royal Naval Dockyard.

A schoolboy stole from the third floor of a house in Des Voeux Road, a blanket valued 10 dollars. A shopkeeper, carrying on business at Graham-st. has informed the police that a shop coolie, Pun San, had absconded with clothing valued five dollars.

Pat was ill, and the doctor had to be called in. On examining him the medical man commanded him to stay in bed. At the same time he promised to send along a bottle of medicine, and instructed Pat's wife to take her husband's temperature when retiring for the night.

Next day the doctor called again and asked the good lady how her husband was.

"Oh, shure, he's alright," answered she.

"Alright! Did you take his temperature?"

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Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"Monteagle".....Wed., June 28.	"Empress of Ireland".....Fri. July 28.
"Empress of Japan".....Sat., July 1.	"Empress of Britain".....Fri. Aug. 18.
"Empress of China".....Sat., Aug. 12.	"Empress of Ireland".....Fri. Sept. 8.
"Empress of India".....Sat., Sept. 2.	"Empress of Britain".....Fri. Sept. 29.
"Monteagle".....Thurs., Sept. 12.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).....£71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£43 Via New York.....£45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent.

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI.....	LOKSANG	Thursday, 15th June, Noon.
MANILA.....	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 17th June, 2 p.m.
MANILA.....	YUEHSANG	Saturday, 24th June, 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	FOOKSANG	Monday, 26th June, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Katsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified chef is also carried.

Steamers have a first accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuddat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Taiwan, Ussuk, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATTHEWSON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"LUERIO".....	6,400	J. Mathie.....	30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for storage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Luerio" and "Oriente" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1911.

[805]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjeap.....	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI & KOREA	2nd half June
Tjikini.....	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tjibodas.....	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	2nd half June
Tjipanas.....	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tjiluwong.....	JAVA	1st half July	SHANGHAI	1st half July
Tjimahl.....	JAVA	2nd half July	JAVA	2nd half July

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 476

York Buildings

[074]

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS. STEAMERS. SAILING DATE, 1911

MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID....	† KAWACHI MARU, Capt. Peterson, Tons 7,000	THURSDAY, 15th June, at Noon.
	ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 3,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight.
	HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at 5th light.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE....	§ KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KURE, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SUI-NING & YOKOHAMA	§ INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomimaga, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m.
	§ TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.....	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 7,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA.....	§ KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cyp, T. 9,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, A.M.
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KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	§ KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 4th July, at Noon.
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§ HANG HAI, MOJI & KOBE.....	§ BINGO MARU, Capt. Parsons, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, Daylight.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.....	§ CEYLON MARU, Capt. M. Tozawa, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 27th June.
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§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

† Cargo only.

* Carries deck passengers.

† Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.
1st Class.....	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd ".....	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

[5]

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	"LINAN".....	16th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	"CHINHUA".....	17th " M'night.
HAIPHONG.....	"SUNGKIANG".....	18th " 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"KAIFONG".....	20th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	"ANHUI".....	22nd " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	"CHENAN".....	24th " M'night.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

† AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

† MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Tan" and "Tamag," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fan fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kaifong" is situated on deck, aft.

† SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chihua) with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 38.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1911.

[11]

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

S.S. Silvia.....	19th June
"Hollas".....	20th June
"Sjoeia".....	1st July
"Silesia".....	12th July
"Ambrit".....	28th July
"Suegambia".....	26th Aug.
"Snoit".....	6th Sept.

For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. "Scandia".....	29th June
For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:	
S.S. "Sithonia".....	26th June

For Havre & Hamburg:

"Slavonia".....	8th July
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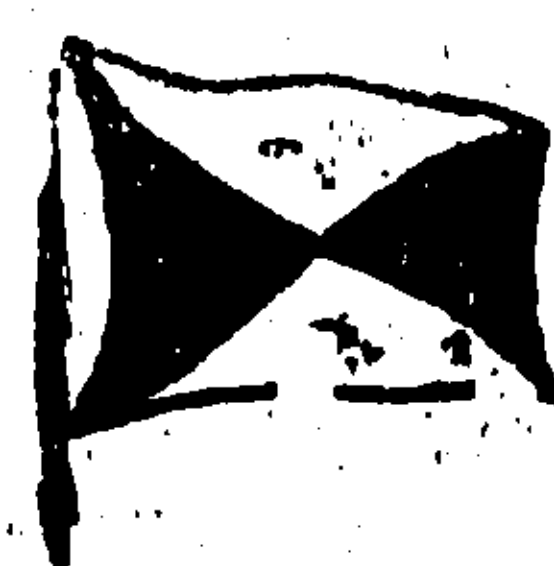
For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1911.

[356]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship. Tons. Captain. For. Sailing Date.

RUBI.....	4000	S. Crosby...	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TUESDAY, 20th June, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO.....	4000	M. C. Smith...	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	FRIDAY, 30th June, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th June 1911.

[14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class. Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
HAIPHONG.....	"Hanoi".....	Bouhier.....	1,200	14th June, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG.....	"Hongkong".....	Corneilissen.....	1,200	16th June, 10 a.m.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 118.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

[1008]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

[907]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada, and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(Subject to Alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
† Chiyo Maru.....	21,000	W. W. Greene.....	Friday, June 30, Noon.
† America Maru.....	11,000	A. O. Stevens.....	Friday, July 21, Noon.
† Tenyo Maru.....	21,000	E. Bent.....	Friday, July 28, Noon.

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screw.
All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.
The Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, HIRIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 30th June, at 4 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.)
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexico, Panama and Chilean Ports.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to Alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru.....	11,000	H. Hinokuma.....	Saturday, June 17, Noon.
Kiyo Maru.....	17,200	H. Nishi.....	Tuesday, Aug. 15, Noon.
Buyo Maru.....	10,500	K. Hashimoto.....	Saturday, Oct. 14, Noon.

† Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, HIRIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 30th June, at 4 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passages and Freight, apply to—

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier)

[11]

NAVAL NOTES.

The Coronation Review.

The composition of the Fleet that will assemble at Spithead for the Coronation Review on June 24 is chiefly noticeable for the large proportion of armoured strength, amounting to practically one-third of the aggregate number of units ordered to be present. Exactly one hundred and eighty vessels flying the White Ensign will be present in addition to the large number of foreign warships which will help to form the avenues of steel through which the Royal yacht will steam. At the Jubilee reviews in 1887 and 1897 the number of British vessels in the lines was 100 and 165 respectively, so that, imposing as those displays were, they will be surpassed both numerically and in potential quantities by the forthcoming assemblage. The following table gives the composition of the Coronation Review with corresponding figures for similar types that took part at the Jubilee reviews:—

	1887.	1897.	1911.
Battleships	12	21	32
Cruisers, armoured	Nil	Nil	25
Cruisers, protected	17	45	7
Destroyers	Nil	30	84
Torpedo-boats	38	20	12
Submarines	Nil	Nil	8

It is worthy of note that the 180 vessels to be assembled on June 24 at Spithead are effective units, and that this large and powerful concentration of strength will be effected without withdrawing a warship from foreign service. In a word it will be a review of the "Home Guard."

Home Fleet Changes.

Numerically, the strength of the First and Second Battle Squadrons of the Home Fleet has this week been equalised by the transfer of the "Agamemnon" to the division commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir G. A. Ollaghan

COMMERCIAL. EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/0 14/10
Do. Demand	1/0 14/10
Do. 4 months' sight	1/0 14/10
France—Bank T.T.	2.28 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	44
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.84 1/2
India T.T.	1.86 1/2
Do. Demand	1.86
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 77 1/2	
Japan—Bank T.T.	89 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	108 1/2
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/O.	1/10 1/16
6 months' sight L/O.	1/10 3/16
30 days' sight San Fco & N. York 44 1/2	
4 months' sight do.	45 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 5/16
4 months' sight Franco	2.28
6 months' sight do.	2.28 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	1.89
Bar Silver	24 1/2
Bank of England rate	8 1/2
Sovereign	\$10.05

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Gorman (Derflinger) 14th inst.
Pacific (Manchuria) 16th inst.
U.S. (Chiyo Maru) 20th inst.
Pacific (Mongolia) 7th prox.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's R.M.S. Empress of China arrived at Shanghai on the 12th inst., at midnight, and left again on the 13th inst., at 8.00 p.m., for Nagasaki where she is due to arrive on the 15th inst., at 6.00 a.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s.s. Nile is expected to arrive at this port on the 15th inst., at 5 a.m., and will sail on same day, afternoon.

The T. K. K. Nippon Maru left Yokohama for San Francisco on the 13th inst.

ARRIVALS.

Yokohama, G. s.s., 5,116, J. Randermann, 13th June—Bremen 3rd May and Singapore 9th June. Mail and Gen.—M. & Co.
Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 742, Cornelissen, 13th June—Haiphong and Pakhoi 12th June, Gen.—A. R. Marly.
Fuku Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,189, H. Tomimatsu, 13th June—Moji 9th June, Gen.—M. B. K.
Huichow, Br. s.s., 1,217, G. Hooker, 14th June—Canton 13th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Linan, Br. s.s., 1,850, C. C. Williams, 14th June—Canton 13th June, Gen.—B. & S.
Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Ronch, 14th June—Canton 13th June, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Haitan, Br. s.s., 2,047, Jansen, 14th June—Canton 13th June, Gen.—A. T. & Co.
Dagun, Nor. s.s., 882, Solverson, 14th June—Canton 13th June, Gen.—A. T. & Co.
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 840, H. Murayama, 14th June—Swatow 13th June, Gen.—O. P. K.
Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, Chr. Ulstrup, 14th June—Haiphong and Hoihow 13th June, Gen.—J. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Dagun, for Hongkong.
Taiwan, for Manila.
Largo Law, for Moji.
Indra, for Singapore.
Hopang, for Singapore.
Hanoi, for Haiphong.
Antichus, for Manila.
Kwango, for Swatow.
Helene, for Swatow.
Loongmoon, for Saigon.
Halvard, for Hoihow.
Brand, for Swatow.

DEPARTED.

Yokohama, for Yokohama.
Kowloon, for Chikang.
Sohu-maru, for Takao.
Jericie, for Shanghai.
Hanoi, for Haiphong.
Signal, for Haiphong.
Glenlog, for Shanghai.
Taiyuan, for Australian Ports.
Proteus, for Seattle.
Nippon, for Shanghai.
Largo Law, for Moji.
Hopang, for Singapore.
Kwango, for Swatow.
Kwango, for Kowloon.
Loongmoon, for Saigon.
Indra, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Yorok, arrived 12th June from Bremen, &c.—
Aronalo, B. A. Leo Chak Woh
Adler, B. Lindow, B.
Ang Uim Loong Soang
Ah Kean U. Peng, Mr. & Mrs.
Brand, Miss McCartney, T.
Burger, Dr. MacNider, H.
Bouker, S. A. Rosolier, K. A.
Bodokor, S. A. Sibbern, T.
Cheshire, F. Sengater, E. P.
Canasels, R. Paterno, F.
Fabian, A. Tan Kiah Lang.
Goh Tuan Chong, Mr. and Mrs.
Kang Fai Theyer, Mr.
Koh, Seep Hong Wallace, Miss
Loong Yim Cheo E.

Per Haitan, arrived 14th June from Coast Ports:—
Chan, H.E. (2) Molehards
Ehronfols, Mr. & Mrs.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Yorok, for Shanghai, &c. on 14th June:—
Bruce, E. B. Manghumal,
Clair, Mr. & Mrs. H.
St. Naka, Mrs.
Dowce, R. G. Reed, Mrs.
Edmund, S. Solur, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Egan, M. Mrs. A.
Gronowald Shelton, J.
Jacatone Stoppam, H.
Kuhn Ware, Mrs.
Layne, L. Yamaoge
Lane Fo Ming.

VESSLS IN PORT.

STRANERS.

Antichus, Br. s.s., 5,792, A. R. Stewart, 10th June—Kutchipatna, Gen.—B. & S.
Childar, Nor. s.s., 1,102, U. Nilsson, 1st June—Bangkok 25th May, Rice.—A. T. & Co.
China, Am. s.s., 3,186, Emory Rice, 5th June—San Francisco 10th May, Mail and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Daisy Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,920, Sokamoto, 12th June—Wakamatsu 6th June, Coal.—M. B. G. K.
Derwent, Br. s.s., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 10th June—Sagun 6th June, Rice.—Man Pat & Co.
Germania, Ger. s.s., 1,714, H. Frandsen, 13th June—Singapore 23rd May and Hoihow 12th June, Gen.—J. & Co.
Halvard, Nor. s.s., 1,060, O. Andersen, 5th June—Bangkok and Swatow 4th June, Gen.—A. T. & Co.
Helene, Ger. s.s., 771, H. Bendixen, 12th June—Touane and Hoihow 11th June, Gen.—J. & Co.
Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,453, H. Himatsuna, 31st May—Moji 25th May, Coal.—T. K. K.
Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,317, S. Tominga, 11th June—Seattle via Yokohama and Shanghai 8th June, Gen. and Coal.—N. Y. K.
Langong, Ger. s.s., 37, Knuth, 9th June—Pelew 1st June, Bilast.—M. & Co.
Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, E. P. Smith, 12th June—Calcutta, Straits and Singapore 6th June, Gen.—S. & Co.
Loong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,093, G. W. G. Leask, 13th June—Manila 10th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Luis R. Jungo, Am. s.s., 209, Tioogson, 24th May—Manila 20th May, Sugar.—R. Bana.
Machew, Ger. s.s., 990, Zollner, 3rd June—Bangkok and Swatow 2nd June, Rice.—B. & S.
Muer, Br. s.s., 1,047, Thomas, 10th June—Balk Papan—A. P. & Co.
Pongtong, Br. s.s., 997, W. Botelur, 7th June—Bangkok 31st May, Rice and Tonkwood—B. & S.
Quinta, Ger. s.s., 900, T. Schlosinger, 10th June—Bangkok via Swatow 2nd June, Rice.—S. & Co.
Samsu, Ger. s.s., 1,420, Wolff, 8th June—Bangkok 31st May, Rice.—B. & S.
Shibetoro Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,478, M. Nemoto, 12th June—Moji 6th June, Coal.—O. S. K.
Tjitaroom, Dutch s.s., 8,667, P. Zwart, 10th June—Makassar, 2nd June, Gen.—J. O. J. L.
Tsinan, Br. s.s., 1,902, P. Backing, 10th June—Bangkok and Swatow 2nd June, Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A. Mail will close for:—

Swatow—Per Holone, 15th June, 8 a.m.
Hoihow and Bangkok—Per Halvard, 15th June, 8 a.m.
Hoihow and Pangkok—Per Pongtong, 15th June, 8 a.m.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per Derflinger, 15th June, 9 a.m.
Bangkok—Per Quinta, 15th June, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Taitan, Wei-hai-wei, Chioo and Tientan—Per Huichow, 15th June, 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sul Tai, 15th June, 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Linan, 15th June, 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haitan, 16th June, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per China, 16th June, noon.
Macao—Per Sul Tai, 16th June, 1.15 p.m.
Manila, Cebu, Hilo, Yap, Maroun, Raboul, Simonsen, Matupi, Samarai, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Colenz, 16th June, 5 p.m.
Shanghai and Kobe—Per Tjitaroom, 16th June, 5 p.m.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz, Ocalla, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel—Per Hongkong-maru, 17th June, 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per Foris, 17th June, 11 a.m.
Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Clara Jensen, 17th June, 11 a.m.
Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Loong-sang, 17th June, 1 p.m.
Macao—Per Sul Tai, 17th June, 1.15 p.m.
SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Chinlun, 17th June, 6 p.m.
Haiphong—Per Sunghing, 18th June, 9 a.m.
Swatow Amoy and Foochow—Per Hatching, 20th June, 10 a.m.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per Tonkin, 20th June, 11 a.m.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Simonsen, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.—Per Inaba-maru, 20th June, 3 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Rabi, 20th June, 3 p.m.
Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Kaitong, 20th June, 3 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Lightning, 20th June, 10 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Atank-maru, 20th June, 5 p.m.
Shanghai—Per Anhui, 22nd June, 9 a.m.
Tientsin—Per Kneichow, 22nd June, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Halman, 23rd June, 9 a.m.
Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Yuen-sang, 24th June, 9 a.m.
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Dunedin, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Alhennan, 24th June, 10 a.m.
Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Manchuria, 24th June, 11 a.m.
Europe, &c., India via Tuticorin—Per Areadis, 24th June, 11 a.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Pookang, 26th June, 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Cheann, 24th June, 6 p.m.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.) (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Empress of India, 1st July, 5 p.m.

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[874]

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Hartog, M. L.

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Kelly, Mr. L.

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Victoria, Hongkong.

SHARE REPORT.

Corrected to 5 p.m., 14th June, 1911.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.		CLOSING QUOTES.		LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.		RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.						
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$885 a.		Final of 21, 0/- at 1/10		
		\$86 10/-		\$24 54 for half year ended 31-12-10, making 47. 5s. for the year		5 p.c.
National Banks	51.	\$80	RA.	In Liquidation		
MARINE INSURANCES.						
Canal Bank	\$50	\$180 a.		\$15 for 1909		8 1/2 p.c.
North China	51.	T156 b		Interim of 10/- for 1910		5 p.c.
Unions	\$100	\$815 a.		Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$30 for 1910		0 p.c.
Yangtze	501.	\$200		\$12 for 1909 and Int. of \$8 on account of 1910		7 1/2 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.						
China Fire	\$20	\$110.		\$7 & 1/2 of \$3 for 1909		7 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$327 1/2		\$27 for 1909		7 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.						
China & Manilla	\$25	\$11 s. & s.		\$1 for 1906		
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$19		5 p.c. for year end'g 30-6-08		
Steamboats	\$15	\$30 1/2		Dividend of \$1 1/2 for half year ending 31-12-10		8 p.c.
Indo-China (Preferred)	51.	\$67 s.		Interim of 3s. on preferred shares only for 1910		
(Deferred)						
Shell "Transports"	11.	89/0		1s. per share (Coupon 15) mak'g 2s. account 1910		51.
		117. b.				
"Star Ferry"	{ \$10	\$24 1/2		Div. 7 p.c. for year end'g 31-12-10		3 p.c.
	{ \$5	\$15 1/2		Don. 5 p.c. for year end'g 30-4-11		1 1/2 p.c.
REFINERIES.						
China Sugars	\$100	\$30		\$10 for 1910		10 p.c.
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$18 1/2 b.		\$3 for 1897		
MINING.						
Chinese Engineerings	11.	T12		Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28-2-11 (Coupon No.16)		3 p.c.
Headwaters	P. 10	P.10		first year		
Rams	11.	\$2		1s. 2d. per share on 150,000		5 p.c.
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS.						
Fenwick	\$25	\$14 s.		\$1 1/2 for year end' 31-12-06		
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$48		\$3 for year ending 31-12-10		4 1/2 p.c.
H. K. & W'poo Docks	\$50	\$53.50		\$1 1/2 for 3 year end 31-12-10		
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T.62		Final of 1908 3/4 mak'g Tls.		
				Final of year 30-4-10		3 p.c.
Hongkong Wharfs	T. 100	T.85		Final of Tls. 4 for 1910		3 1/2 p.c.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.						
Anglo French Lands	T.100	\$190 a.		Tls. 6 3/4-2-10		6 1/2 p.c.
		\$115 b.		\$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10		0 p.c.
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$75 a.		\$7 per share for 1901		7 1/2 p.c.
		\$93 b.		45 cents for 1910		7 p.c.
Hongkong Land	\$100	\$8.00		\$2 1/2 for 1910		7 p.c.
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$25 b.		71. 6 for 1910		6 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$80			Final dividend of \$2.20 per share making \$4 in all for year 1910		8 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T.34		15 per cent. for 1910		
West Point	\$50	\$47		T4 for year end 31-10-10		12 p.c.
				T7 for year end 20-12-10		
Manila N'pole Hotel	P.10	\$11 a.		60 cents 31-7-08		
COTTON MILLS.						
Ewas	T. 50	T.83		\$1 for 1910		11 p.c.
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$1 b.		80 cents for 1910		10 p.c.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
China-Borneo	\$12	\$9		\$1.20 for year end'g 31-7-10		6 p.c.
Light and Powers	\$10	\$1.15 a.		Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910		5 p.c.
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1			\$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents		6 1/2 p.c.
China Priorities	\$10	\$7.10 a.		\$10 per share for 1910		6 1/2 p.c.
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$20 1/2		\$2 per share for 1910		11 p.c.
Green Islands	\$10	\$32.20 a.		T.2. Bonus T.1 1/2 Interim 1st Quarter 1911		
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$21 1/2		None		
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$180 a.		80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1st paid shares for year ending 30-4-11		6 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$17 s.		None		
Langkats	G. 10	T.90		\$1.50 for 1910		15 p.c.
Morning Post	\$25	\$23				
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$12 1/2				
S-SELLERS. B-SALE. D-BUYERS						
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1 b.		No dividend this year		2 p.c.
Philippines	\$10	\$5 b.		50cts. for year end'g 30-5-10		10 p.c.
H. Price & Co., Ld.	\$10	\$12 b.		15 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31-5-1910		
Societa' del	Preferred \$50	\$45		Do.		
Palpoca	paid up 45/5					
Papeteries						
Do. Tonkin	Benefit \$500					
Shanghai-Samaras	T. 20	T95 a.				
Steam Laundry	\$5	\$6 1/2				
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ld.....	\$10	\$10				
United Asbestos Founders Shares ...	\$10	\$300				
Union Waterboat	\$10	\$6 1/2 & \$7 s.				
Weissmann, Ltd.	\$10	\$12				
Watson	\$10	\$5 b.				
William Powel	\$3	b.				
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